[illegible]

[illegible], [illegible]. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] v. [illegible], [illegible] : p.p. [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] : p.p. [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] : p.p. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] : [illegible] .

[illegible], [illegible] (朝鮮開化史)

[illegible]

[illegible] : [illegible] .

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Agricultural [illegible],- [illegible],

[illegible]-1903. P.P.1[illegible].

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible]

[illegible], [illegible].

[illegible] California. 1903: P.93.

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[illegible]

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[illegible], [illegible].

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible],

General principles applied [illegible] -

[illegible].

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible] : P. 15.

[illegible].

[illegible] ([illegible]), [illegible],

[illegible], [illegible]: [illegible]

[illegible], L.F. [illegible] Public [illegible].

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[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] pp.

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[illegible] [illegible].

[illegible].

[illegible] Agricultural School,-

[illegible], 1905-1906.

[illegible].

[illegible], Officers, [illegible], [illegible],

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible],

[illegible], [illegible], Mass., [illegible]

[illegible] reports [illegible] Vocation.

[illegible] Vol.17, [illegible] pp. 10-[illegible].

[illegible] of courses of study, [illegible] Public [illegible] School,

1905-1906.

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P.P. 1-30.
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[illegible], Higher Normal Schools,- [illegible], P.[illegible]-1905:
P.P. 4-[illegible].
[illegible] Organization, [illegible] Relations, [illegible]
[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]
[illegible], [illegible].
[illegible] Colleges,- [illegible], P.[illegible]-1901, P.P. 1-[illegible].
Organization, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible].
Colleges [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]
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" " " " " " " " "

[illegible], [illegible] U.S. [illegible], [illegible] Vol. 13 : [illegible].

" " " " " " " " "

[illegible] the social [illegible] of every individual whose character and [illegible] based on [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible], [illegible] a superior person - one who [illegible] school life, [illegible] as essential to a career of leadership among his [illegible], whether as a man or [illegible], or [illegible] in [illegible] public service".

[illegible] the security of [illegible], school in each high school district, a high school has to collect the pupils from other district places. Its [illegible] was [illegible] number of course. This is an [illegible], still [illegible] inconvenience to [illegible] have [illegible] pupils [illegible] advanced [illegible] and elementary schools. The possible plan of [illegible] these pupils [illegible] place where high school [illegible] is [illegible] [illegible]. The experience of [illegible] disciplinary value. [illegible] plan [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] already will [illegible] school.

Furthermore, in [illegible] old [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] established, although [illegible] [illegible]. A new school building will contribute to reform the people's mind and to [illegible] the country live spirit deeply implanted in the mind of [illegible]. It is natural that [illegible] dissatisfied with [illegible] live in [illegible] rather leaving [illegible] country.

I am [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] endeavor. "[illegible]", says [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] to Germany, [illegible] emphasis [illegible] must be [illegible]. [illegible] desire of Japan is not [illegible]; her desire is to introduce [illegible] to civilization and to secure independence to her. The necessity of secondary and special education is [illegible] question.

The moral instruction is one of important problems. The principles shall be based upon [illegible] Education. They should be broad and humanistic, paying also to the promotion of the proper patriotic spirit. My desire is very far from making a narrow moral instruction as a subject in the course of study. To-day, [illegible] morals in [illegible]. [illegible] course of study in several countries. It is certain that pupils feel sleepy and [illegible] fatigue in the class of moral instruction than other subjects. The elementary course of moral instruction should be impressive and interesting, aiming at [illegible] impression upon [illegible] of the pupils. The [illegible] suggestion was given in [illegible] chapter VIII should be completed and the problems related to moral instruction shall be carefully studied aiming at the establishment of proper principles adaptable to [illegible]. It is beyond question that the [illegible] culture of the pupils is the teacher's [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] Thus [illegible] of secondary and higher education.

[illegible] propose some objectives [illegible] plan on the [illegible] higher special education [illegible] adequate [illegible] to the Germans under the present [illegible], and [illegible] will [illegible] to establish [illegible] of lower grade technical or professional schools, i.e., apprentice schools [illegible] graduates [illegible] elementary schools [illegible] shall be additional. [illegible] natural [illegible] of progress of educational [illegible] as [illegible] such professional schools of lower grade is held by the people, [illegible] high standard of civilization. In Japan, for instance, [illegible] 10 or 15 years since the need of such schools began to [illegible]. The higher education [illegible] knowledge. The [illegible] educated people [illegible] socialism [illegible] ideas. The professional schools of lower grade will [illegible] in Korea [illegible] generations later, [illegible] people [illegible] school [illegible] education.

[illegible] higher [illegible] to educate the [illegible] people, [illegible] is [illegible] people. In [illegible] civil [illegible] co-

III. [illegible]

The [illegible] of the common people [illegible] the vices of the caste system. The vicious system hinders common people from lifting themselves [illegible] standing,- however wise and ambitious they may be. The nobles without [illegible] special ability or sound will hold their positions in the government offices. When the country is controlled by ignoramuses, the so-called leaders, leaving the common people ever hopeless. The nation [illegible] other than [illegible] present so-called leaders for the whole nation. It is only to be accomplished [illegible] existing system of elementary education called "[illegible]". The ideals are very low. [illegible], [illegible] can never [illegible] ideal.

Again the caste system hinders the common people from realizing their relationship to the State. Their patriotic spirit is less [illegible] people. The [illegible] should have a voice in [illegible] their own. [illegible] ignorant [illegible] the country. This misunderstanding [illegible]. [illegible], [illegible] [illegible],

Girls' Education Department.

The Girls' Education Department of Girls' Higher Normal School is intended to give such education and instructions as to enable [illegible] to gain higher knowledge as inspiring an ideal home or to become a qualified teacher of Girls' [illegible] school.

The department shall be equipped with [illegible] Special School building [illegible].

The course of study, [illegible], [illegible], girls' [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in Japan now.

The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] ethics and philosophy, education and psychology, [illegible] Japanese, English, [illegible] [illegible]-English, [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], natural science, [illegible], drawing, music, practical training.

Table No. XIX. Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry Departments.

Year	1st				2nd				3rd							
									1st + 2nd Terms				3rd Term			
Subjects	For Mathematics and Physics students		For Physics + Chemistry students		For Mathematics and Physics students		For Physics + Chemistry students		For math. + Physics students		For Physics + chem. student		For Math. + Physics students		For Physics + chem. students	
Ethics	2	Social Ethics History of Ethics	2	"	2	History of Ethics	2	"	2	Ethics	2	"	2	"	2	"
Psychology + Education	2	Psychology	2	"	2	Applied Psy Education	2	"	4	History of Edu. Method of Teaching	4	"	14	Method of Teach. Practice of Teach. School Management School Hygiene	14	"
Mathematics	6	Algebra Geometry Trigonometry Analytics Geometry	6	" " " " Functions	5	Theory of Education Analitical Geometry Calculus	3	Differential Calculus Integral Calculus Theory of Functions	6	"			4	Def. Calculus Integral Calculus Theory of Functions.		
Physics	4	General Physics Heat	4	"	4	Sound Light + Heat + magnetism	4	"	5	Light + Electricity + magnetism	5	"	3	Electricity + magnetism Dynamics	3	"
Laboratory	(2)		(2)		(4)		(4)		(4)		(4)		(2)		(2)	
Chemistry	3	Organic + Inorganic	3	"	3	Organic + Inorganic Theory of Chemistry	4	Organic Chemistry Inorganic ch. Theory of Chemistry			6	Organic ch. + Organic m. (Analysis of) Theory of chem			3	"
Laboratory	(2)		(2)		(2)		(4)				(4)				(2)	
Astronomy									2	Astronomy + Meteorology	2	"	2	"	2	"
Drawing + Manual Training	2	Linear Drawing Wood work	2	" "	2	" metal work	2	" Wood + metal work	3	" "	3	"				
English	5	Reading + Grammar Translation Composition Conversation	5	"	4	"	4	"								
Physical Training	3	Military or Common Gym. Ex.	3	"	3	"	3	"	2	"	2	"				
Total hours per week	27		27		25		24		24		24		25		24	

N.B. 3 hours per week of German or French may be added.

Reference; See Table No. XVII. Numerals in ( ) are not included in the

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	3	3	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	
[illegible]	[illegible]	7	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	3	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	3
[illegible]	[illegible]	3	3	[illegible]			3
[illegible]	[illegible]	1	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	3
[illegible]	[illegible]	3	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	5	5
[illegible]			3	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	3	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	4	6
[illegible]			3	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	1	
[illegible]			3	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	1	1
[illegible]	[illegible]	3	3	[illegible]			
[illegible]	[illegible]	3	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	3	1
[illegible]		10	50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Table No. XI.

Department / Year / Subjects	Law 1st	Law 2nd	Law 3rd	Politics 1st	Politics 2nd	Politics 3rd	Economics 1st	Economics 2nd	Economics 3rd
	2			2	3				
Japanese Constitution				Discontinued					
Civil Law (Japanese)									
General	3			3			3		
Property	2		2	3		2	2		
Debt		3			3			[illegible]	
Family		2						[illegible]	
Succession			2						2
Criminal Law (Jap.)	4			4	3				
Judge Constitution							1	1	1
Civil Law									
General	4								
[illegible]	2								
Tales		4							
Evidence, etc.		4							
[illegible], compensation, etc.			4						
[illegible] Law	3			3					
[illegible]		4	3						
[illegible]		4							
[illegible]			3			3			3
Commercial Law			3	3		3		3	3
Economics				4			4		
Political History ([illegible])				3	[illegible]				
Finance					3	3		3	3
[illegible] Law			3			3		3	
Statistics						1			1
Sociology						3			3
[illegible]							[illegible]	3	[illegible]
[illegible]							2		
[illegible]									
[illegible]								3	
[illegible]								[illegible]	
[illegible]	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
[illegible]	3	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	3	3
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	33	3	22	21	13

[illegible]: [illegible] 1 [illegible], [illegible] 3 : [illegible] II-1

[illegible]: [illegible] Civil [illegible].

[illegible], Physical Training ([illegible]).

[illegible] Engineering,- [illegible], Physics, [illegible] and [illegible], [illegible] Chemistry, [illegible] ([illegible]), Quantitative Analysis, [illegible] Drawing, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] Mechanics, General Applied Chemistry; Process of [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]; Process of [illegible], [illegible] Machine Shop, Physical Training and Students' exercises, [illegible], [illegible], Special Lectures on [illegible], various [illegible].

Medical Department,- Anatomy, Histology, Physiology, Medical Chemistry, General Pathology, Materia Medica, Diagnosis, General Surgery, [illegible], Clinical Medicine, [illegible], Obstetrics, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible].

[illegible],- [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]-silver, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible].

[illegible] Department,- [illegible], [illegible] and Literature, Geography, History, Law and Economics, [illegible], [illegible], English, Gymnastics.

Natural Science Department,- Ethics, [illegible] [illegible], Botany, Zoology, Physiology and Hygiene, [illegible] Physiography, [illegible], [illegible], Drawing, [illegible], ([illegible]).

Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry Department,- Ethics, Psychology [illegible], [illegible], Physics, Chemistry, [illegible] Drawing [illegible] Manual Training, Physical Training (Gymnastics).

Agricultural and Veterinary Department,- Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology, Anatomy and Histology, Physiology, Pharmacology, Political Economy, Soils, Cultivation of crops, [illegible], Cattle Breeding, Horticulture, Veterinary Science, [illegible], Horse-shoeing, Pathology, Clinics, Surgery and Surgical [illegible], [illegible] Diseases, Hygiene and [illegible], Veterinary Police, [illegible], Parasitology, General Agriculture.

Commercial Department,- Commercial Composition, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Geography, Commercial History, Merchandise, [illegible], [illegible], Civil Law, Commercial Law, [illegible], International Law, Commercial [illegible], Commercial [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]

[illegible] 3 years generally. [illegible] extends over four years.

The courses of study are [illegible] seven departments [illegible] each [illegible] Law; Medicine; Engineering; History and Geography; Mathematics; Physics and Chemistry; Natural Science; and [illegible]. The courses of study of local special schools [illegible] Agriculture, Commerce, Industry, and [illegible].

The course of study [illegible] W. Tables X. XI [illegible] XIII. Each reference [illegible] to which I referred [illegible] each Table. The course of study of each department [illegible] following:-

Law Department,- Constitution, Civil Law, Criminal Law, English Law, International Laws, the Law of Civil Procedure, the Law of Criminal Procedure, Private International Law, Commercial Law, Administrative Law, French or German, Physical Training (Gymnastics).

(Politics,- The same subjects as Politics, economics, Political History (General), Finance, Statistics, and Sociology, [illegible]).

Economics; Civil Law, Constitution, Criminal Law, Private International Law, Economics, Commercial Law, Finance, Administrative Law, Statistics, Sociology, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] Schools [illegible]:

1. [illegible] 1.

Special School	Principal	[illegible]	Asst.T.	Dr.O.	Assistants	[illegible]
	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

2. [illegible] Schools shall [illegible] at least 30 [illegible].

Special School	Principal	Teachers	Asst.T.	Dr.O.	Assistants	[illegible]
1	1	10	[illegible]	1	4	[illegible]

Teachers' [illegible],400 [illegible]

[illegible].

[illegible] special [illegible] shall [illegible]

[illegible].

[illegible]

fixed at 300 ([illegible].)

[illegible] 3 [illegible]

([illegible]).

(I[illegible], [illegible]

XIV Special Schools.

Special schools shall be instituted to give students such instruction as is necessary to prepare them [illegible] for practical occupation inclusive of technical professions or for special [illegible] to be [illegible]s. Without [illegible] a diploma of a special school, no one shall [illegible] high [illegible] or [illegible] regular [illegible] of [illegible] high school or a special school, [illegible] special examinations [illegible].

(This [illegible], [illegible] is to [illegible] in [illegible] and [illegible] higher [illegible]. [illegible], [illegible] are [illegible] of [illegible] higher [illegible]. [illegible], [illegible] this [illegible].)

Special schools in Seoul shall [illegible], [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible] Girls' [illegible]. [illegible]-[illegible] special schools [illegible], Agriculture, Commerce, [illegible], [illegible]. [illegible]-[illegible] special school [illegible], i.e. [illegible], [illegible], and [illegible], [illegible].

([illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] al [illegible]s	[illegible] "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] "	[illegible] "	[illegible]	[illegible] "
[illegible]	3 [illegible]	3 "	[illegible] "	3	[illegible] "
Japanese	3 [illegible]	3 "	3 "	3 "	3 "
History	3 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	[illegible] "
Geography	(3) [illegible]	(3) [illegible]	(3) [illegible]	(3) [illegible]	(3)
[illegible]bics	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] "
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] "
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 1 "	[illegible] "	1 "	
[illegible]			[illegible] relating 3 [illegible] clothing, [illegible] fied, [illegible] -3 "		
[illegible]	3 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	3 "	3 "	3 "
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] "	[illegible] "
[illegible]			[illegible]	1 "	1 "
[illegible]	3 [illegible]	3 "	[illegible] "	[illegible] "	[illegible] "
[illegible]	30	[illegible]	30	30	30

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The color of the uniform shall be black three quarters of a year and gray in Summer.

The model of pupil's uniform is the following:

[illegible]

[illegible]) [illegible]

c) [illegible]

d) [illegible]

[illegible] school, [illegible]

In gymnastic exercises [illegible], [illegible] gymnastic [illegible].

(I [illegible].)

[illegible]

[illegible]. In [illegible] school [illegible], [illegible] shall [illegible] contributing [illegible] and [illegible]. The conferences shall [illegible] the following:

1. Education
2. Drawing
3. General (Assembly, organization,) Subjects (Schools, Education, etc.)
4. Grammar
5. History
6. Assistant [illegible]
7. Women's Institute.

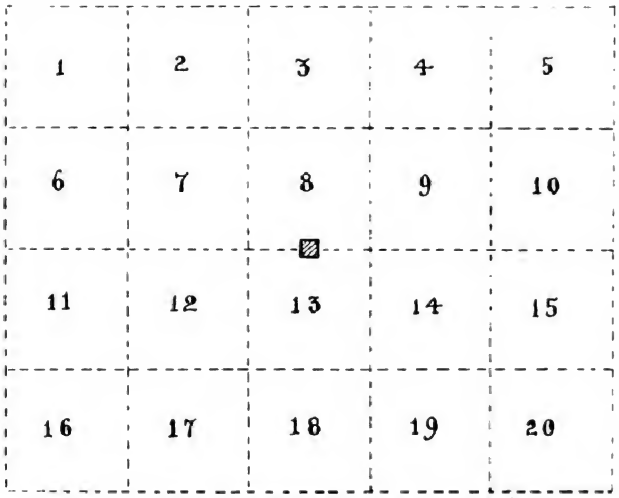
IV. In order to secure correlation of work and discussion [illegible] school [illegible], there will be Teachers' Institutes. Teachers in charge shall be [illegible] least once a year [illegible] school [illegible] will be [illegible]. The second [illegible] will be held in the Department's Office and be a [illegible] of teachers will use the [illegible] of the [illegible], however with [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] school [illegible].

([illegible] are [illegible] by circular [illegible].)

[illegible] Standard.

V. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] possible.

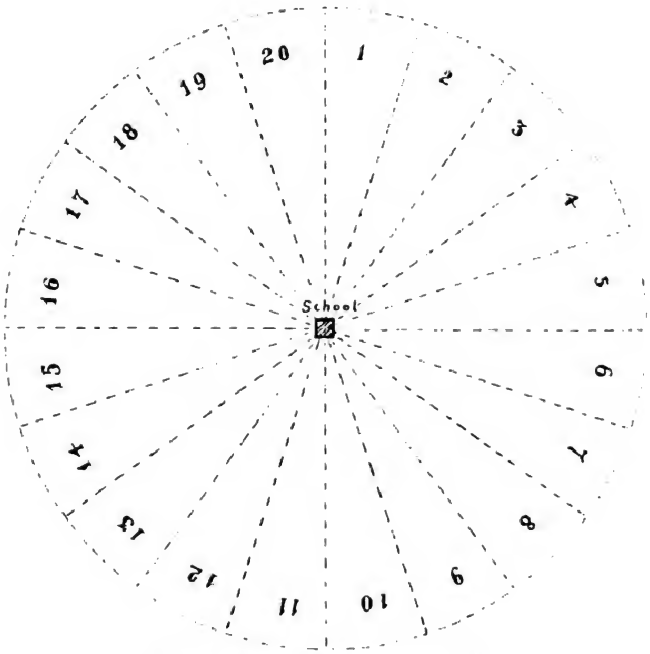
([illegible]) [illegible]



(Prof. Dressler's suggestion)

1 to 20 are the school supervision ranges.

In one range 27 or 28 pupils shall be distributed.



(my own device.)

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] (-) [illegible]

[illegible]

(T[illegible] I. [illegible] II. [illegible])

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

the school may permit the pupil to be absent on leave.

10. At the end of the term of absence on leave, the said pupil may re-enter the same grade.

11. The transfer of the pupils from one of these high schools to another may be permitted where a necessity arises.

[illegible]. Promotion and Graduation.[1,2,3]

1. Promotions will be given [illegible] of each term; provided, that [illegible] shall be subject to [illegible].

2. The final grades in each subject each term are based on daily [illegible], examinations, occasional papers in addition to term examinations.

3. The grades in each subject at the end of the school year are based on the average of the final grades each term.

(The [illegible] No.17 - No.18 [illegible] Japanese schools)

4. The [illegible] of examinations with [illegible] reported to the pupils in [illegible] grades. [illegible] mark (+) [illegible] with. [illegible] (±) [illegible], [illegible] of passing [illegible]. The end

---

1. [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] : P.[illegible].
2. [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]: P.[illegible].
3. [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]: P.[illegible]

[illegible]

([illegible])

[illegible]

10. [illegible] provide a correction [illegible].

([illegible], [illegible].10, [illegible] California. [illegible] Jr., [illegible] Jr., [illegible].)

11. [illegible]

12. [illegible]

13. [illegible]

14. [illegible]

[illegible]

---

1. [illegible] Council, [illegible], 1903: P.P. 17 - 24.

2. [illegible], [illegible], 1907: [illegible] - 77.

C. School [illegible], [illegible], [illegible].

1. The school [illegible] shall [illegible] on the 1st of Septem-ber [illegible] and end on the 10th of July. (The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].)

2. The [illegible] shall be divided [illegible] terms.

The first [illegible] Sept. 1st to Dec.24th (16 [illegible])

The second [illegible] from Jan. [illegible] to March 31st. (12 [illegible])

The third [illegible] April 10th to July 10th. (13 [illegible])

3. [illegible] [illegible].

4. The vacations [illegible] as fol-lows:

Spring vacation - From April [illegible] to April 10th (10 [illegible]

Summer vacation - From July [illegible] Sept.1st (

Winter vacation - From Dec. [illegible] Jan. 7th. (15 [illegible]

[illegible] adopted by [illegible] Korea, [illegible] recom-mended by [illegible]. [illegible]. The [illegible] given [illegible].

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1 Cf. [illegible]. Vol. VII. P.45

The requirements shown in the Table No. IX are not so heavy. Japanese pupils carry these requirements easily. German pupils of similar age carry heavier requirements than the Japanese pupils. While a German pupils of VII B class in Prussian Gymnasium or in Real Gymnasium or in Over-Real schools carry five more hours per week than the Japanese. American requirements are more than enough. Mr. Butler says, "A programme arranged on sound educational principles can occupy five hours a day well, though without injury, if guarding the pupil's health or lessening his interest, unless the teacher is particularly lacking in personal equipment and professional qualifications".[1] Mr. Thurber says, "Three hours a day during five days a week, and at least three hours on Saturday are the most that any American school pupil."[2]

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1. Butler, N. M. [illegible], p.177
2. [illegible], [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible], p.[illegible].
3. [illegible], [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], p. 17, [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] No. III [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

(Devised by [illegible] in connection with [illegible] preparation of [illegible], [illegible], etc.)

[illegible] No. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

hour	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monday	Physical Training	Korean & Chinese	Law	German or French	Geology
Tuesday	Morals	Mathematics (Algebra)	History	Logic	Physics (electricity) Physics
Wednesday	Physical Training	Japanese	German or French	Korean & Chinese	English
Thursday	Mathematics	Logic	History of Education	Japanese	Physics (")
Friday	Physical training	Mathematics	History	Korean & Chinese	English
Saturday.	Mathematics (Solid Geom.)	Law	History	Japanese	

(Devised by [illegible] in connection with [illegible] preparation of [illegible], [illegible], etc.)

[illegible] Scholarship.

[illegible] Will [illegible] order, [illegible] work, [illegible] condition [illegible] [illegible] subjects.

[illegible] Subject	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Information	1	1	1		3
[illegible] Ethics	4	4	4	4	4
[illegible]	3	3	3	3	3
[illegible] English or	3	3	3	3	3
[illegible] or French			3		[illegible]
[illegible]	3	3	3	3	3
[illegible]	3	3	1		
[illegible]	4	4	4	4	4
[illegible] Color	3		3	3	3
[illegible] Chemistry	1	3	[illegible]	3	3
[illegible]	3	1	1		
[illegible]				[illegible]	3
[illegible]	3	3	3		
[illegible] Average	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] 1 [illegible].

[illegible] 1. [illegible] ory [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]	3[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]					
[illegible] [illegible]	1	1	1	1	
[illegible] [illegible]	4	4	4	1	1
[illegible]	3	3	3	3	3
[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	3	3
[illegible] [illegible]			3	[illegible]	3
[illegible]	1	1	[illegible]	3	3
[illegible]		[illegible]	1	1	1
[illegible]	1	4	4	3	3
[illegible] [illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]		
[illegible] [illegible]	1	1	1	1	
[illegible]	1	1	1		
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]				3	3
[illegible]				3	3
[illegible]					3
[illegible]	3	3	3	3	3
[illegible] [illegible]	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

TABLE No. [illegible]. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
[illegible]	1	1	1	[illegible]	2
[illegible]	[illegible]	4	2	2	
[illegible]	[illegible]	3	2	3	3
[illegible]	3	3	3	3	3
[illegible]			2		2
[illegible]	1	1	2		
[illegible]	2	[illegible]	2		
[illegible]	4	4	4	4	4
[illegible]	1	1	[illegible]	4 [illegible]	4
[illegible]	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	2
[illegible]	[illegible]	2	2	2	2
[illegible]				3 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]				3	3 [illegible]
[illegible]	3	3	3		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

N.B. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 17. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	1	1	1	2	2
[illegible] [illegible]	4	4	4	4	4
[illegible]	3	3	[illegible]	3	3
[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		4	4
[illegible] [illegible]				5	5
[illegible]	2	2	[illegible]	4	4
[illegible]	[illegible]	2	1	1	1
[illegible]	4	4	4		
[illegible] [illegible]	1	2	[illegible]		
[illegible] [illegible]	1	1	2		
[illegible]	2	1	1		
[illegible] [illegible]				5 [illegible] [illegible]	5 Cont.
[illegible] [illegible]				5 [illegible] [illegible], [illegible]	Cont.
[illegible]	5 [illegible]	5 "	5 "	5 "	5
[illegible]	39	33	30	37	37

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1	1	1	0	
[illegible]	1	4	3	3	3
[illegible]	3	3	3	4	4
[illegible]	1	7	3	3	3
[illegible]			1	1	3
[illegible]	1			3	4
[illegible]	0	0	0	1	
[illegible]	4	1	4		
[illegible]	1	1	1		
[illegible]	1	0	0		
[illegible]	0	1	1		
[illegible]				3	[illegible] 3
[illegible]				3	[illegible] 3
[illegible]				3	[illegible] 3
[illegible]	3	3	3	3	3
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	3

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

culture

[illegible]

[illegible] [1,2,3,4,5,6,7]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

---

1. [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible]
4. [illegible]
5. [illegible]
6. [illegible]
7. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] school shall be established in each district division called Pu (府) [illegible]. [illegible] the district [illegible] number of pupils [illegible] school [illegible] to be conducted [illegible]. [illegible] means of offices [illegible] consist [illegible].

[illegible] schools shall [illegible] based on poll tax or [illegible] land tax. [illegible] dis-tributions [illegible] according to local [illegible].

[illegible] shall be provided [illegible] beyond [illegible] education. Full courses of study shall [illegible] a period of [illegible] years for [illegible] and four years for [illegible], [illegible] the Ministry [illegible] standard [illegible] ble to be [illegible] of division. [illegible] necessity [illegible] shall [illegible] study and [illegible] shall [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] education. The text book to be used in all [illegible] schools shall be [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] examinations, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]; [illegible] as the text [illegible], [illegible] shall be used for all pupils and classes [illegible] be adopted. [illegible] local social [illegible] of [illegible] will [illegible] this plan. [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible].

HIGH SCHOOLS.[1,2]

Co[illegible] primary [illegible] schools and special schools having been discussed, we must enter into the [illegible] educational organization, rules and regulations, which seem to be [illegible] to general conditions, without any [illegible] or to a slight modification.

High schools in Japan are [illegible] institutions designed to give pupils such instruction as is necessary to prepare them either for actual occupations in the way of teaching, professions or [illegible] to the higher or other [illegible]. High schools, defined in this way, are of a similar nature to normal schools. They shall be separated wherever any necessity of separating the institutions occurs. The idea that [illegible] supports a uniform school system is mainly derived from three distinct considerations, that is:- first, economical, secondly, simple [illegible] administration and thirdly, [illegible] of party spirit.

The most simple and effective way of establishing and maintaining high schools [illegible] of direct

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1. Outline of Administration for [illegible], [illegible] Publications, [illegible], [illegible] Schools, [illegible], p.110.

2. [illegible] School ([illegible]), [illegible] 1924-1925 [illegible]

[illegible] self-[illegible].

[illegible] unrestricted election, [illegible] children [illegible] to study, [illegible]?

[illegible] "[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], sequence, [illegible], [illegible] must be [illegible]"[1] [illegible].

[illegible] school [illegible] principles [illegible]. [illegible] subjects [illegible]. "[illegible], [illegible] should [illegible] provide an introduction to the culture and [illegible] life, [illegible] also to adapt [illegible] and [illegible] to the tastes and capacities of individuals"[2].

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[1] [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] Volume [illegible]

[2] [illegible], [illegible] " " " " "

"The laws of association in [illegible] are [illegible] laws of acquisition of knowledge, as all [illegible] psychology points out. These laws, including [illegible] of time, place, likeness, analogy, difference, and cause. [illegible] these laws logical sequence in the development of [illegible], and [illegible] with the principles of the [illegible] method".

"It is the business of the high school to give to every [illegible] who desires it, and is able to profit by it, such [illegible] education as he [illegible]", says Mr. Lyman,[1] "as long as his convenience or inclination [illegible] dictate, and at such times as may suit his other engagements, or, it is the province of the high school to prepare its pupils for the social life to be led by each, and to give to all such general preparation as will enable each to adjust himself to [illegible] work of life, [illegible] particular and order that in the vicissitudes of life it may be called upon to prepare; or it is the duty of the high school to ascertain the particular bent of each individual mind, and to develop these individual aptitudes or tendencies to the fullest possible extent.

"Pupils do not learn [illegible] from the values of the studies [illegible] constituting the curriculum of the high school

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1. Lyman, H.T. [illegible] the [illegible] high school [illegible] different [illegible] studies, [illegible], 1900: [illegible].

"No one subject is capable of yielding all these motives equally, and they are found in varying degrees in all subjects. The kinds of incentives to activity, whether intellectual, aesthetic, moral, or constructive, derivable from the study of any subject, depend on content (nature of the subject matter).

"Real interest will always be accompanied by capacity for a subject, and may usually be recognized by persistent, independent and successful pursuit of a subject. Real interest is the sole condition of strong and permanent incentives.

"The kinds of power developed by a given subject will be: (a) specific; and (b) general.

"The power developed will always be chiefly specific, but if, through correlation, the mutual modification and interdependence of subjects are traced.

"The conditions under which strength and permanence of power are developed are continuity and intensiveness in the pursuit of any subject, based on interest".

"Intrinsically there is", says Mr. Baker, "no such thing as a primary center except the child himself. If the child lacks normal development and has not the constructivity mind for the various departments of knowledge, create new centers and by new modes of interest, utility and [illegible] and [illegible].

[illegible] of [illegible] in [illegible]".

"[illegible] of [illegible] words", says [illegible],[1] "it was assumed [illegible] be [illegible] in the curriculum at all times [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] view [illegible] pupil. This would be [illegible] the kinds of correlation derived in this report (see [illegible] 13) of (1) 's [illegible] world [illegible] in the world of [illegible] learning', and (2) 'the psychological symmetry - or [illegible] individual'.

[2] "[illegible] educational value of a subject", says Professor [illegible], "I [illegible] [illegible] producing the realization of the aim of education.

"[illegible] educational value [illegible] subjects, i.e. [illegible] in [illegible] the realization of the aim of education . . . consist (a) in [illegible], [illegible], strength, and [illegible] of the [illegible] to activity, - and ( ) in [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible] of the power to [illegible] to execute [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible], then, we have a common nature of educational value. Its factors are [illegible] and [illegible].

---

1. [illegible], [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible]. [illegible]: [illegible].

2. [illegible], [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] educational values, [illegible] -

[illegible]ulation. The studies correspond [illegible] (1) mathematics; (2) natural science; (3) history; (4) language and literature; (5) art and music. [illegible] basis of practical knowledge, furnishes peculiar intellectual training, [illegible] essential [illegible] all commerce, all [illegible] government, and the [illegible] for [illegible] of physical science. Natural science, comprising the [illegible] field of physical phenomena and of plant and animal life, [illegible] training in observation, and is largely the basis of our material civilization. History reveals [illegible] the individual and the present civilization, in the light of the past [illegible] action, is a source of ethical training, and has high practical value for the problems of government and society. Literature [illegible] the ideal [illegible] the aspirations of man, gives [illegible] aesthetic and ethical culture, and in a practical way [illegible] life. Art and music add still other distinct types of knowledge, cultivate [illegible] aesthetic powers and, like ideal literature, set up standards of perfection in execution and in conduct of life.

"In three distinct ways does each subject have its cultural value - for the ideal, for power, for practical life.

" . . . The [illegible] first four groups give us the power of knowledge for action; the fifth the feeling for perfection of action and for [illegible] - and [illegible]

If the scope of the high school [illegible] as to attract a far larger proportion of youth, if its day could be lengthened and filled with [illegible] systematic and carefully correlated [illegible] development, [illegible], [illegible] generation, [illegible] a new race [illegible]; a race able to develop all and acquire new ideas; a race not only knowing how to work, but not afraid to work; a race regarding what no [illegible] could think of [illegible] spoiled by schooling.

"Unhappily, [illegible] courses in [illegible]; but one can put into a high school many subjects that promote its growth. [illegible] will [illegible]ties, the sciences, and manual training.

"Strong . . . practical, flexible, really educative [illegible], [illegible] school, [illegible]ture, in charge of the highest personal [illegible], [illegible] will [illegible] practical [illegible]. Without this, or, [illegible] didactic [illegible]ly intellectual".

Now, what is the field of knowledge? Dr. [illegible] says, "I [illegible] division of the field of knowledge,-(1) [illegible] relations; (2) natural [illegible]; (3) human action; (4) human [illegible]; (5) [illegible]

[illegible]

should [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] pupils [illegible] [illegible] respond.

"Finally, [illegible] [illegible], especially [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in all right [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] social [illegible] [illegible]; [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], speech, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

"Given [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], who can read understandingly, speak clearly, write legibly, grammatically and gracefully, and cipher correctly; [illegible] history, [illegible], [illegible] ([illegible] [illegible] [illegible]), [illegible], healthiness, and the power of working hard and effectively - [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] world is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]; for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for [illegible] [illegible].

"Additional to these qualifications, however, [illegible] additional [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] - [illegible] not merely as sources of culture and good citizenship, but [illegible] [illegible] ability [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] . . . [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], with politics, with languages, with literature, with the fine arts, with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] readily [illegible] [illegible].

"Undoubtedly, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] formed [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]

"Judiciously supervised, the production of a class in, [illegible], of [illegible] high school [illegible]. . . For [illegible] over a least four years, if it is [illegible] with teachers, the establishment [illegible] pupils [illegible] discovered.

There are other great classes [illegible] to [illegible] high school course [illegible] possible, but [illegible] quality [illegible], the professional class, the commercial class, the industrial class.

What are [illegible] every [illegible] of [illegible] -power- [illegible] into [illegible] -power- [illegible]? Most good [illegible]. The [illegible] must be trustworthy, honest, [illegible], not [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] fields for everyone. Thoroughness: [illegible]. Fairness: [illegible]. Power [illegible]: [illegible] power, [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] "[illegible]". [illegible]

[illegible] their [illegible] civic [illegible]s.

"[illegible] field, [illegible], careful [illegible] in a [illegible] period, [illegible] [illegible]; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

"[illegible] rarely done [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] spiritual life [illegible]; [illegible] political [illegible] social [illegible] will [illegible], [illegible] public spirit, [illegible] public duty, [illegible] aptitude [illegible] public service, [illegible] public institutions".

Dr. [illegible] says,[1] "[illegible] public high school should preserve equality [illegible] possible [illegible]; that it should give [illegible] decision [illegible] future [illegible] career, [illegible] independence [illegible], [illegible]: [illegible]? [illegible] universal, [illegible] all [illegible] school to any profession or peculiar to any trade, [illegible] [illegible] practical [illegible]. [illegible]

---

1. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible], [illegible] in [illegible] youth [illegible] real [illegible] culture [illegible] satisfied in" country.

[illegible],[1] "A high school curriculum, [illegible] good in itself, [illegible] well planned and well carried out,— [illegible] should be acceptable not only for the pupils' immediate training, but as a preparation [illegible] higher education.

"This [illegible] considered under [illegible]: first, as to general training in thinking, observation, and expression; and second, as to [illegible] subjects bearing directly on public life, such as history, government, economics.

" . . . The specific duty of [illegible] high school [illegible] school pupils [illegible] training that will prepare him for civic duties and responsibilities.

"For this purpose, the subject to which most time [illegible] should be [illegible]. Each [illegible] for civic training, [illegible] should be pursued throughout the high school course. . . . The study of history should be made [illegible] of acquiring information and training the memory, [illegible] reasoning from cause to effect, of understanding the growth of institutions and

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[1] [illegible], [illegible]. [illegible] Problem of Secondary Education as [illegible] Training [illegible], [illegible] Vol. [illegible]:

"The only [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The culture [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] modern [illegible] school will be of a higher sort; it will not overload the [illegible] faculties; it will [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] prepared to be a producer and not a mere consumer; it will not degenerate into dilettantism; it will [illegible] [illegible] and symmetrical development of all the faculties and will give balance and effectiveness to life.

" . . The chief value of scientific study or [illegible] is that it induces and compels the alert and quickened state, [illegible] perception [illegible], and [illegible] training of the higher faculties of comparison, judgment and generalization.

"All this should be had during the period of adolescence, long before the pupil is ever to enter upon the highest specialized work. . . .The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the old education is that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] deterioration and arrested development [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and vigorous growth.

" . . . While the [illegible] schools [illegible] [illegible] all [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

sympathy. They teach [illegible], [illegible] a[illegible] drawn out to draw [illegible] in the circle of their influence. Here [illegible] the class distinctions disappear, [illegible] all children, those of rich and poor alike, become [illegible] [illegible] state, common beneficiaries of [illegible] the community.

". . . [illegible] increasingly [illegible] and difficult to continue to secure culture in the secondary school by the humanities alone. [illegible] school [illegible] different windows of the soul.

"When we reach [illegible] boys and girls, and to [illegible] abilities [illegible] by [illegible] as children, [illegible] presented by modern science in shaping the curriculum of the secondary school. . .

"There is a range of observational studies [illegible] its own limits. Physics, chemistry, physiology [illegible] biological branches [illegible] inserted [illegible] series of groups [illegible] which [illegible] [illegible] special [illegible] should [illegible] manual training [illegible], [illegible] special [illegible] in training the hands [illegible], and to discipline [illegible] of the mind.

force should [illegible] culture or preparation for [illegible] vocation, [illegible], [illegible] efficiency. [illegible] is a [illegible] citizenship.

". . . The secondary school that will [illegible] and [illegible] for pupils [illegible] expression of its individuality in its curriculum and in its [illegible]; [illegible] of the educational [illegible] force [illegible] culture.

". . . . As [illegible] of [illegible] as possible should be [illegible] the period of secondary education. All [illegible] be considered [illegible] required for college admission should be found in the secondary curriculum. Any subject that is of distinctively educational value [illegible] claims for recognition as a college admission subject.

"I trust [illegible] are [illegible] of general culture [illegible] secondary schools. Such schools [illegible] will, because [illegible] boys and girls [illegible] of their [illegible] in [illegible] schools. [illegible];

[illegible]

[illegible] historical c[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]il-ities of [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] c[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] subjects [illegible] [illegible] curricula, and which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] needs [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the individual child; educational values as affected by the development of subjects; educational values as affected by the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] studies of the child; educational values as affected by the demands of society; and the effect of certain psychological considerations on educational values. The chapter[5] on [illegible] in secondary school courses. The chapter [illegible] general principles of method as affecting secondary school work; [illegible] principles [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] of motor activity in learning process, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of school work, [illegible] [illegible] work, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] class [illegible] in secondary schools.

To illustrate the specific points above mentioned, let us quote some American educators' discussions. Mr. Abraham Flexner[1] on the Problem of secondary education as regards general culture says, "A [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] should [illegible] from the secondary school, [illegible] [illegible] vigor [illegible] educational

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1. Flexner, A., [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] General Culture, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]. The underlying aims of the new ones are built on the similar principles of secondary education throughout the civilized nations.

Although the conditions of Korea, as we saw, are quite distinct from those of the other civilized nations, it will be better to follow the new idea than the old one, because what she wants is more practical knowledge, not an old classical knowledge. Most of the principles of secondary education which a country may follow is the American, in spite of the necessity of some slight modifications in adopting these principles to Korea. The clear understanding and the wise adoption of the principles will be insisted upon.

Now, first of all, we find in Inglis' book[1] the well-formed statements of the principles and the aims of secondary education: that is "the aim of education in general - individual and social efficiency and satisfaction; the socializing of the individual; culture; vocational efficiency; discipline; the proper co-ordination of these various aims; special considerations from the point of view of society", etc. The special[2] are the educational values as these: The educational value of a subject which makes direct contribution to one or more phases of the educational aim, which [illegible]

1, 2, Inglis, A. J., Harvard University, Principles of Secondary Education, [illegible].

XIII. [illegible] Secondary [illegible]?

As [illegible] secondary ~~[illegible]~~ education in [illegible] is concerned, [illegible] general tendency of [illegible] of the [illegible] is [illegible]. [illegible] Italy in 1911 [illegible][1] [illegible] Gentile, [illegible] Parliamentary [illegible] 'gl[illegible]' [illegible] secondary schools of the country, [illegible] 'liceo' [illegible] these, [illegible] students, [illegible] the universities, which in turn they overcrowd, [illegible] al evil [illegible], [illegible] radical [illegible], [illegible] already having [illegible] undertaken in [illegible] direction [illegible] duction of a reformed curriculum involving [illegible] of [illegible] purely scientific [illegible] Ger[illegible] in their [illegible] mathematics and [illegible] modern language. [illegible][2] "[illegible]", the [illegible] ments of the [illegible], the [illegible]

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1. [illegible] Secondary Education, 1920-'21 Vol. 1, P.P. 755.

[2] [illegible], D.[illegible], [illegible]

1,0[illegible],000 [illegible] ,000

(1[illegible] school [illegible] - - - - [illegible],000)
([illegible] ,000 [illegible]))
)
(1 [illegible] - - - - - 1[illegible],000)

3. For [illegible] 1[illegible]0,000 [illegible] [illegible]37,[illegible]00.

The total sum of the [illegible] shall [illegible]-

[illegible], 15[illegible] [illegible]:-

For 4 [illegible] - - - - - - -[illegible],040

" 15 school buildings - - - - - - - - [illegible],0[illegible],000

" [illegible] (each school 10,000) - 150,000

[illegible],[illegible]0,040 [illegible]
[illegible],[illegible]0

[illegible] I [illegible] chapter. [illegible] objections [illegible], [illegible] 300,000 [illegible] 150,000 [illegible].

[illegible] teachers' [illegible] . .
[illegible],[illegible].

[illegible] [illegible],[illegible],[illegible] .
[illegible]:

Total expenses of [illegible] Schools - [illegible],[illegible]0 [illegible]	- [illegible]7,[illegible]00
" " " [illegible] [illegible],[illegible],[illegible]	- [illegible],[illegible]
" " " [illegible] School [illegible] - - -	-[illegible],[illegible]
" " " [illegible]. D.[illegible]. - - -	[illegible],[illegible]0
" " " [illegible] School - - -	[illegible],[illegible]
	[illegible],[illegible],[illegible]

[illegible], [illegible] improvements [illegible]
[illegible] - [illegible],[illegible]

[illegible] 1,[illegible]00,[illegible]0[illegible] [illegible] $[illegible],000.

[illegible]:

1. For [illegible]
J[illegible] - - -$[illegible],[illegible] [illegible],[illegible]
([illegible] teachers' [illegible] -$[illegible],[illegible] [illegible],[illegible]

[illegible]. For school buildings:

Salaries of principal and teachers per year - - - - [illegible],100
(average [illegible] per teacher
70 teachers)

Service supplies of students - - - - - - - - - - - - - - [illegible],000
(about 10 [illegible] per [illegible].)

Public library [illegible] - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - [illegible]00

Fire [illegible] - 100

Buildings, [illegible], etc. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - [illegible],000

Books for library - [illegible],0[illegible]

Home janitors' salaries - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - [illegible]0

Repairs - 000

Repairs [illegible] - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 270

100,[illegible]

[illegible] of [illegible] Girls' [illegible]
[illegible]:-

Salaries of principal [illegible] - - - - - - - - 15,500
(average [illegible]
15 teachers)

Service supplies of students - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - [illegible],000

Public library [illegible] - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - [illegible]00

Fire [illegible] - [illegible]0

Buildings, [illegible], etc. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - [illegible],000

Books for library - [illegible],000

[illegible] - [illegible]10

Repairs - [illegible]

[illegible] - [illegible]10

[illegible] the annual expenses of eight high schools shall be about $10,000 each.

The annual expenses of each special school employing Seoul Special School shall be [illegible], like the following:

Salaries of Principal and teachers per year -	$7,000
(average 75 [illegible] p.a., per teacher 30 to [illegible] in all)	
State supported students in each school per year (about 10 [illegible] per s.) -	[illegible],000
Dormitory overseer's salary - - - - - - - - - - -	[illegible]00
The clerks' salary -	[illegible]00
Buildings, apparatus, etc. - - - - - - - - - - - -	[illegible],000
Books for Library -	1,000
Three janitors' salary - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	[illegible]0
Buildings -	[illegible]00
Expenses of pupils for graduation - - - - - - - - - - -	500
	[illegible],300

The annual expenses of Seoul Special School shall be so adding like the following:

III. [illegible] Annual [illegible].

Annual expenses [illegible] Middle School [illegible] 1[illegible] 1903:-

Salaries of Principal and teachers per year - - - - - - - - - - - -	10,000	Local Dollars (Mex.)
(Average [illegible] per [illegible], per teacher 20 teachers in [illegible])		
Annual support of pupils in [illegible] school per year - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	35,000	
(Board [illegible] per [illegible] 4.10		
(Room " " .10		
(Stationery " " .50		
(Miscellaneous " " 1.10		
6.0		
(Total of the above described items per pupil per year 16.0		
(Books for the pupil, per year - - 3.50		
(Uniform, shoes, etc. - - - - - - - - - - - - 1.0		
20.0		
Secretary Overseer's salary - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	400	
Two Office boys' salary - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	[illegible]	
Furniture, apparatus, etc. - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	5,000	
Books for library - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	[illegible]	
Two janitors' salary - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	[illegible]	
Repairs -	[illegible]	
Expenses per pupil for stationery - - - - - - - - -	20	
Total	[illegible]	

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1. Mangrove Middle School Report, Expenses of pupils, 1903-1904. P.P. 33 - 35

2. [illegible], [illegible], a Private Report on Salaries and expenses of Alcala [illegible] School.

3. Sagrario Agricultural College Report, Salaries, 1902-1903 P.P. 10

4. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] both Japanese and American school buildings and [illegible]. In America and Europe, more stress is laid on the improvement of the ventilation of school rooms, water closets and [illegible] buildings. Such improvements as this is very desirable in the schools of the Orient. However, [illegible] economical [illegible] missions in Korea and even in Japan [illegible] those who may be adopt the [illegible] arrangement. The present suggestion is to be [illegible] least possible plan of [illegible]. Based to Mainguin, a Japanese architect, and I made a tentative [illegible] as [illegible] learn of children and the schools buildings.

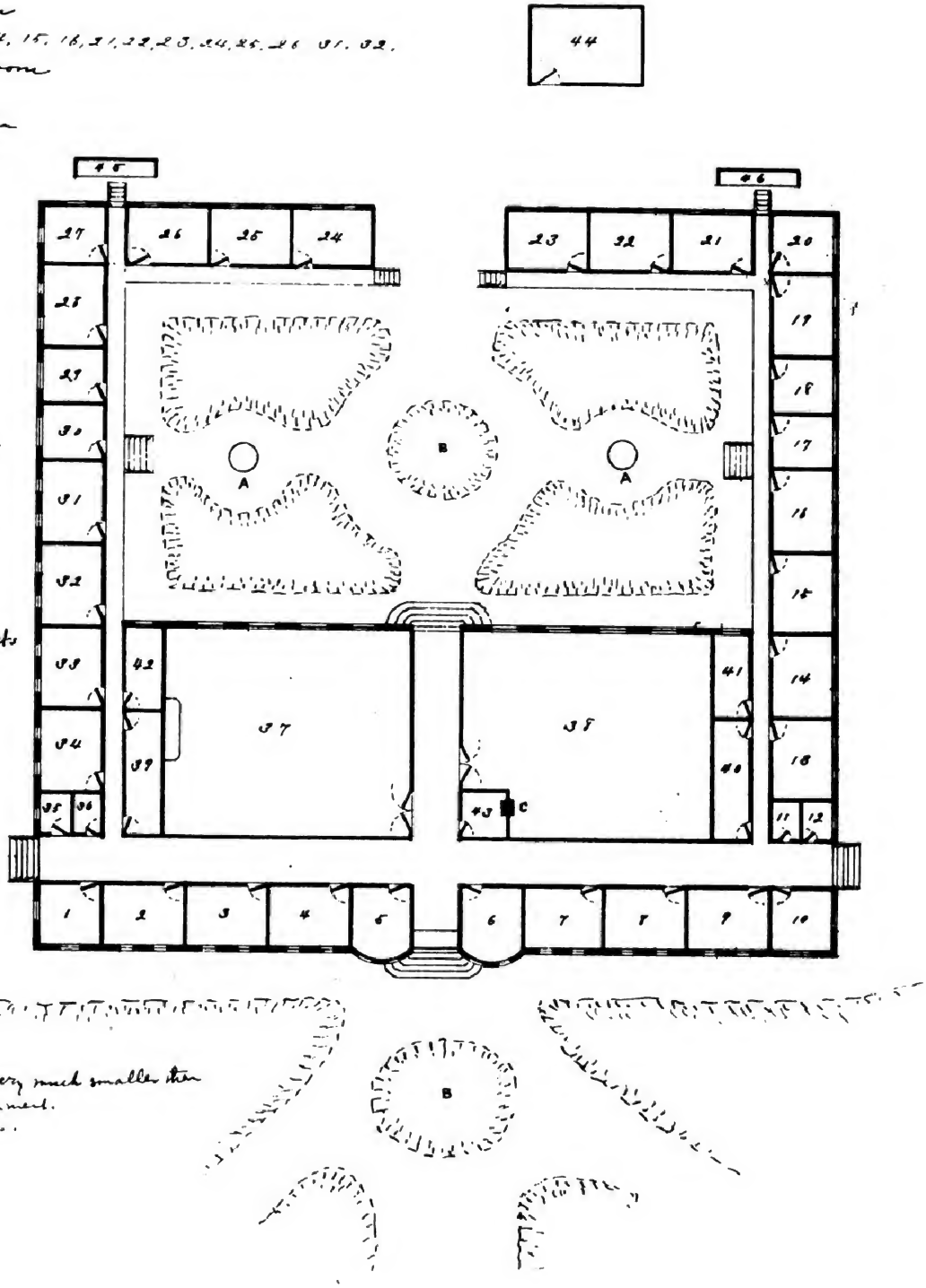
[illegible] school desks, benches, black-boards, shall be carefully [illegible] based upon the European and American ones. [illegible] shall be [illegible], seats and desks and benches. The details of the construction shall be [illegible], namely:- the height of the seat of the pupil's school desk shall be [illegible] the height of the seat shall be the difference between the desk and the seat. The width of the seat shall be one-fifth of the height of the desk. This [illegible] is based on "The School Architecture and Hygiene" by Dr. Gilbert B. Morrison and Professor Dressler's lecture in the University of California.

It is desirable to establish the dormitory in each school for its disciplinary value. [illegible] dormitory, shall be such buildings as to shelter 200 pupils at least. It is common that the high schools in Japan provide the dormitories for the welfare of the pupils.

In high schools, books and charts, maps, [illegible] measures, black-boards, desks and benches, chairs, [illegible], [illegible], apparatus, for the teaching of history, [illegible], gymnastic instruments, and other important things, in addition to the ordinances relating to the elementary schools, high schools, girls high school and special schools shall be preserved in each school where these ordinances are published.

Another plan of special school building is this :-

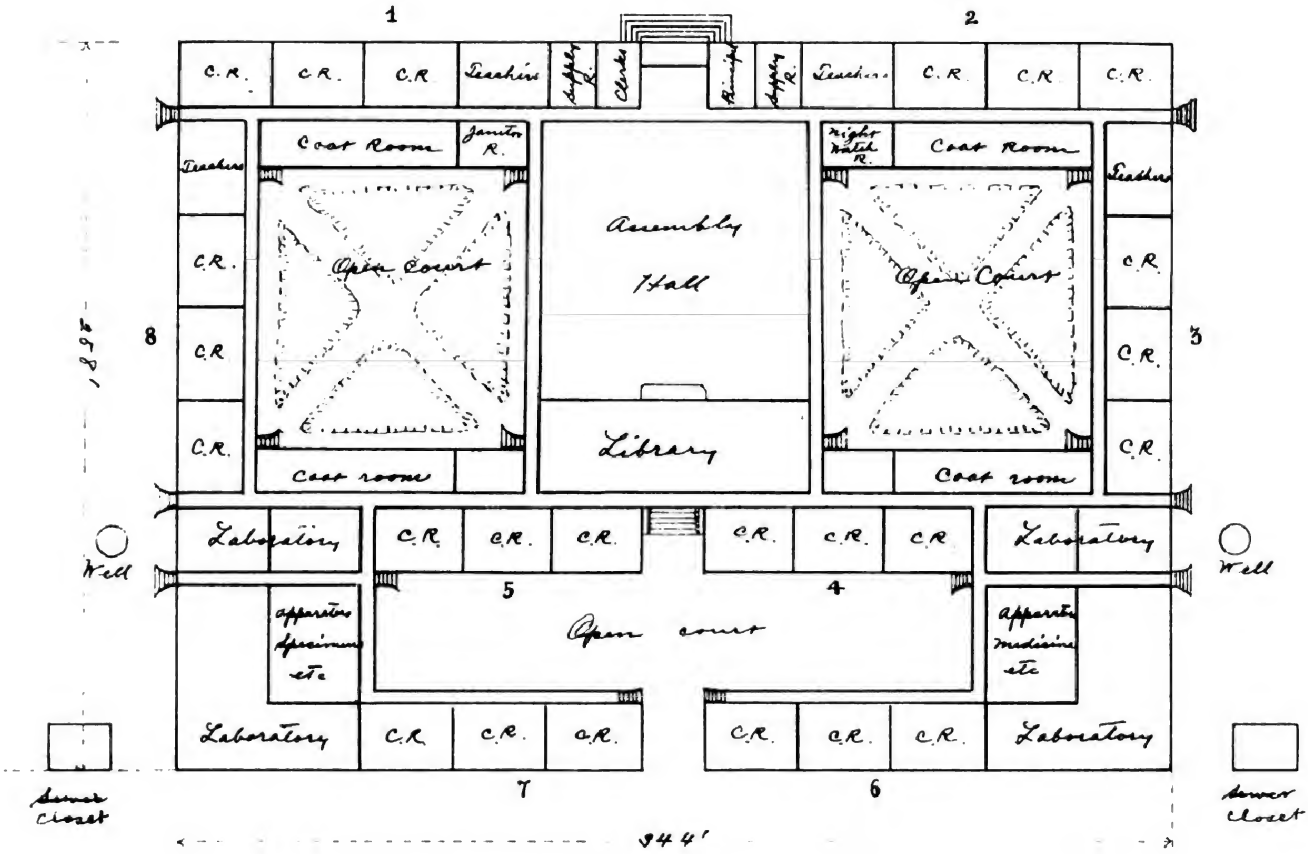
1 + 10 Teachers room
2 3. 4. 7. 8. 9. 13, 14, 15. 16, 21, 22, 23. 24, 25. 26 31. 32.
33. 34. Class Room
5 Principal
6 Registrar office
11 Janitor's Room
12 + 35 Store
17 Laboratory
18 Apparatus
19 Lec. R.
20 Laboratory
27 "
28 Lec. R.
29 Apparatus
30 Laboratory
36 Night watch
37 Assembly Hall
38 Library
39 & 40 Lunch R.
41 & 42 Coat R.
43 Reception R.
44 Barn
45 & 46 Sponge Closets
A Well
B Plants
C Stove



N.B. Window size very much smaller than the actual requirement. This is by mistake.

Foundation plan. (Frame building, one story)

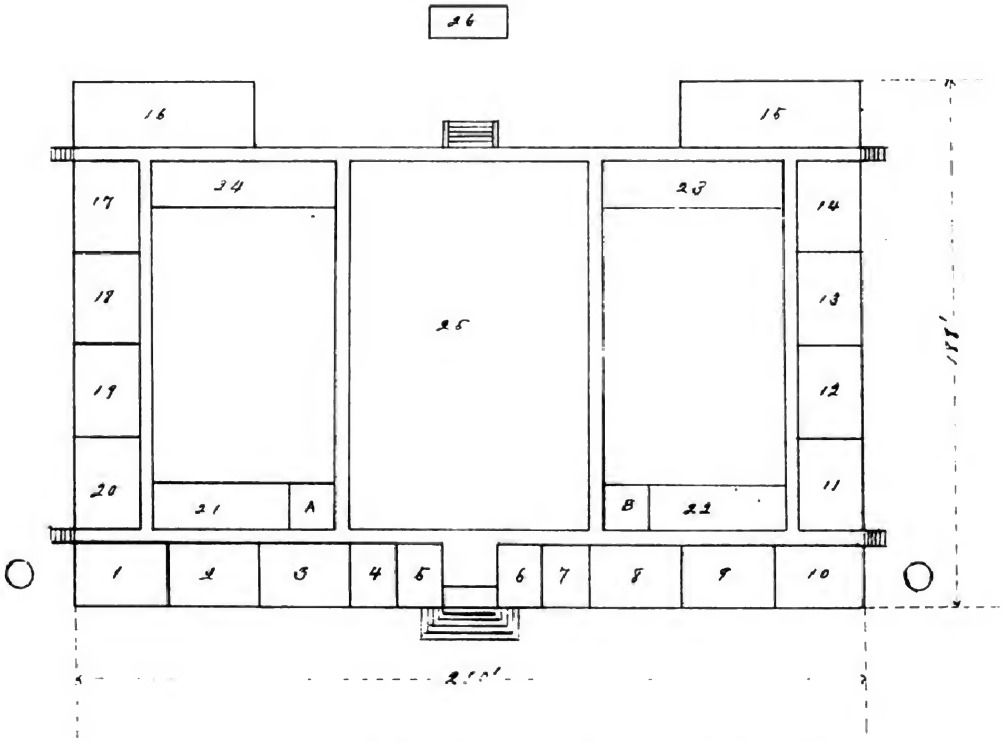
About $ 80,000 (120,000 com)



1 Literature
2 Law
3 Economics
4 History and Geography
5 + 8 Mathematics Physics and Chemistry
6 Medicine
7 Natural Science

The following is a plan of a one story frame building for a high school.

About $17,000 (68,000 rm)



1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, = Class rooms
4. = Teacher's room
5. = Clerk's room
6 = Principal's room
7 = Teacher's room
14 = Library
15 = Laboratry
16 = "
17 = Drawing room
21–24 Coat room
25 = Assembly Hall
26 = ~~Lower~~ closet
○ Walls
A Janitor's room
B Night watch's room

yellow or [illegible] natural color.

"Sewers shall be provided [illegible] the exhibition of the locality.

"The corridor shall be [illegible] wide and [illegible] will be [illegible] in size.

"The [illegible] shall be [illegible] and [illegible] building. The number of classes shall be provided for [illegible] one hundred pupils, which shall be [illegible] 15."

Interviews with prominent school [illegible] and figures [illegible] the plan [illegible] for this purpose.

The school [illegible] figures [illegible] the number of south according to the climatic and geographical conditions of the different localities where such schools are to be located on the east or west side of the city. With this in view in the [illegible] sky light, and reflected light from some objects e.g. [illegible], [illegible], etc.

"The size of a school room shall be not 30 feet long and 24 feet wide. The height of ceiling shall be more than 9 feet from the floor", although 7 feet and 8 feet are theoretically and practically preferable in American and Europe school buildings. The size of Japanese school building is mainly 30 x 30 x 9 (or 10) cubic feet. The open, very light Japanese school houses seem to me not to close or ventilate even if there be no ventilation screen. Some school rooms arranged here carefully and some air passes in through high above the windows. In some cases, it seems to me the wearing of long timber in Korea and the hard economical conditions, Korea will follow the Japanese school for the air basin. It is a grand question that the school buildings of America and Europe are excellent.

"The height of the floor from the ground shall be about two feet and enough air passage shall be provided under the floor.

"The square feet of window surface shall be more than one-sixth of the size of the floor surface. The height of the lower window frame from the floor shall be about two feet and a half and the distance between upper window and the floor shall be about six and a half. The windows shall not be set up at the front of the pupil's seat and to the left side of the pupil.

"The color of the school room shall be an orange

D. The School Buildings.[1,2]

"The school site shall be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and is sufficiently large in proportion to the size of the school, where the air is fresh and pure, where it is convenient for the pupils attending school. It shall be removed from unhealthful [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] shall be provided.

"The area required for gymnastic exercises shall be at least 3[illegible] square feet for each pupil in the lower grade of elementary school and at least [illegible]5 square feet for each pupil in the higher grade of the elementary school, but in every [illegible] [illegible] [illegible],750 square feet for each [illegible] school.

"School buildings shall be [illegible] [illegible], their plan and [illegible] convenient for [illegible], supervision and health. The school house is preferably a one-story building. The school house shall have class rooms [illegible] to the number of classes, besides a teachers' room, an assembly hall, laboratories, library, rest rooms, manual training room, lunch rooms, janitor's room, [illegible], etc.

---

1. [illegible] (A Periodical) [illegible] School [illegible], [illegible] School Buildings [illegible] Vol. 4, [illegible], [illegible] pp. 33-41.

2. [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] School [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], pp. 5-75

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible].

[illegible].

[illegible].

[illegible] following diagram:

"[illegible]. [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

"Art. V. [illegible] subjects [illegible] examination of [illegible] Teachers in (Higher) Elementary Schools [illegible] [illegible]ics, [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], Chinese Literature, [illegible], Geography, [illegible], [illegible], Natural History, Physics, Chemistry, [illegible], Music, and Gymnastics, subject [illegible] provision [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] subjects as Drawing, Music, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for the present.

"Art. VII. The subjects of examination [illegible] special Teachers in (Higher) Elementary [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of such subjects as Drawing, Music, Gymnastics, [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] Work, [illegible], Commerce, [illegible] [illegible], subject [illegible] provision [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] subjects."

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] successful [illegible] [illegible]s", [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] "[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

shall be followed. It is:-

Art. VI. Licenses shall be granted according to the two following methods:

1st. By sanction.

2nd. By examination.

Art. VII. Licenses by the first method shall be granted to the candidates mentioned below, after due inquiry made into their attainments and experience with reference to the subjects of study or the use thereof to be taught. . .

Clause 1. Persons, who being possessed of licenses as regular teachers in elementary schools, or of licenses as elementary school teachers, or of certificates of graduation in the elementary normal courses . . ., and who having served as teachers in an elementary school for a period of at least five years, are of good moral conduct and proficient both in attainments and teaching ability.

"Clause 2. Graduates of the higher normal schools (to be treated as a similar institution to the special school in Tokyo of the present) or of the higher normal school for Females (Similar in nature to the Tokyo Female Normal School), who have served as teachers in an elementary school for a period of at least one year.

"Clause 3. Teachers who have been in charge of a school of the Department of Education, who have been notified as possessing a knowledge thereof [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] schools, [illegible] school, [illegible] at least [illegible] teachers ([illegible]) and five [illegible] schools [illegible] 'Girls' [illegible] at least [illegible] ([illegible]). These 507 [illegible] school [illegible] schools who can understand the Japanese. [illegible] in [illegible] will [illegible] (30 [illegible]) [illegible] in Japan, [illegible] expenses will [illegible]

[illegible] successful, will [illegible] qualified teachers [illegible] schools [illegible] licenses [illegible] schools will [illegible].

[illegible] school [illegible] school is [illegible], [illegible] shall be improved, [illegible] teachers [illegible] buildings shall [illegible]! (The German [illegible] employed [illegible] school [illegible]). As to [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] tion. [illegible].

[illegible] schools [illegible] prescribed and revised [illegible] of children in [illegible] curriculum.

In elementary schools, the classes [illegible] as follows in order [illegible]:[1]

1. [illegible] 70, [illegible] in one class.

2. [illegible] pupils [illegible] increased by five over [illegible] two months [illegible].

3. Each school class [illegible] teacher. [illegible] each class can have one regular teacher, [illegible] classes [illegible] one regular teacher [illegible] assistant teacher.

4. [illegible] in elementary schools shall [illegible] 30 hours.

Each [illegible] pupils [illegible] re- [illegible] by American educators. Professor [illegible] of [illegible], [illegible], "[illegible][1]

---

[1] [illegible] ([illegible]), [illegible] schools, [illegible].

[illegible]

Elementary school books or charts shall be such as [illegible] those compiled and adopted by the Minister of Education as have been selected by the [illegible] for the [illegible] elementary school books and charts. Such [illegible] which are followed [illegible] Japanese [illegible].

All elementary schools shall be provided with play-grounds in addition to school buildings, school sites, school appliances, etc. [illegible] held by the people of all civilized countries.

The vacation in elementary schools shall not exceed 90 days in summer and [illegible] days in winter per annum, excluding Sundays and national holidays. [illegible] elementary years of work are [illegible], except in case of emergency. This period is practical in [illegible] with a little modification. Dr. Butler says, "[illegible] later, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] (American), [illegible] alteration [illegible]. Perhaps without [illegible] - including [illegible] (American) [illegible] school [illegible]"[1] [illegible]

---

[1] [illegible]

[illegible] ms, [illegible] distinction [illegible] ism, [illegible] ism, or [illegible] rism, [illegible] is [illegible] based upon [illegible] three doctrines of German traditions [illegible] culture. [illegible] s, [illegible] with the Minister of [illegible] for Education, [illegible] .

[illegible] and Teaching, English, [illegible] shall be added later. [illegible] will [illegible] in [illegible] ms, [illegible] elementary schools, if [illegible] should [illegible] .

[illegible] subjects added, it follows that an increased number of teachers in the school will be required. [illegible] suggestion is [illegible] employ [illegible] teacher in the school. [illegible] is [illegible] pend [illegible] sion. [illegible] shall [illegible] supervisor in [illegible] . [illegible] will be [illegible] .

[illegible] is very desirable from [illegible] point of view [illegible] the co-education [illegible] elementary [illegible] schools. However, [illegible] German traditions. Moreover, [illegible] . [illegible] .

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]?

1. [illegible]

2. [illegible]

3. [illegible]

pare pupils for these schools. A [illegible] for the selecting six year period of elementary schools, was given in the chapter IV. I will not [illegible] question [illegible] the [illegible] year of age to end the elementary school work is [illegible] low. However, as a rule, seven years old children will [illegible] under-standing [illegible] of age. [illegible] clever pupils who [illegible] finish the elementary school work earlier than [illegible] year [illegible], [illegible] not [illegible] child to graduate from school. [illegible] further [illegible] these [illegible] the children [illegible] year as the [illegible] of elementary education. The present tendency of [illegible] seems to favor the idea of [illegible] of the elementary school work until [illegible] year of age filled. When the [illegible] people [illegible] to understand the necessity of [illegible] education, the compulsory [illegible] education [illegible] be adopted and the length of compulsory education of children will be fixed at eight years, or at least six years. In [illegible] and [illegible], the compulsory education of children is fixed at [illegible] years and eight years.

The existing subjects of the course of study in elementary schools are [illegible] composition, writing, Arithmetic, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] training. The new subjects shall be [illegible] composition, writing, Arithmetic, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]

[illegible] schools [illegible]

[illegible] published many years ago [illegible] schools were "[illegible] of education especially adapted [illegible], [illegible] general knowledge and skill are necessary for practical life; and which [illegible] bodily development". [illegible], the schools now existing in [illegible] from being able to accomplish these [illegible]. [illegible] should be widened, the number of teachers should be increased [illegible] teachers should [illegible]. At present the typical elementary school [illegible] teacher, or [illegible], thirty or forty pupils, [illegible] school is only [illegible]. [illegible] school [illegible] be increased [illegible]-six [illegible], [illegible], 1,000 [illegible] dollars per year. [illegible] school course [illegible] years ([illegible]). [illegible] course [illegible]. [illegible] considering [illegible] of [illegible], [illegible] to [illegible]

due to the organization of the [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible].

7. [illegible] teachers, [illegible] of teachers.

8. [illegible]

9. [illegible] committees.

[illegible]

[illegible]

10. [illegible]

11. [illegible]

12. Course of study.

The duties of the [illegible] Director will be to conduct the business assigned to him by [illegible], such as:-

1. Elementary schools.
2. High schools.
3. Special schools.
4. [illegible] schools.
5. Reference libraries.
6. Educational [illegible] scientific societies.
7. Popular education.
8. Other institutions.
9. [illegible] of art and science.
10. [illegible] affairs of local governments, which fall under the control of [illegible].

The duties of the [illegible] advisers will [illegible]

[illegible]

clerks.

The Minister of State for Education will control all affairs relating to education and learning.

The Secretary under the direction of the Minister of State for Education, shall conduct the business of the Minister's Cabinet, and assist the business of each bureau under special order. The assistant secretaries will exclusively attend upon the Minister of State for Education to transact secret business, and [illegible] the business of the bureau under special order. The second will attend to treasury, public documents and compilation. The third will attend teachers' licenses, teachers' pensions, reports and records.

The business referred to will be something like the following:-

Minister's Office.

1. The supervision of public school affairs.

2. The appointment, promotion, dismissal and social position of teachers.

3. The [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] ites.

4. The compilation of books and charts useful for education.

....

1. [illegible]

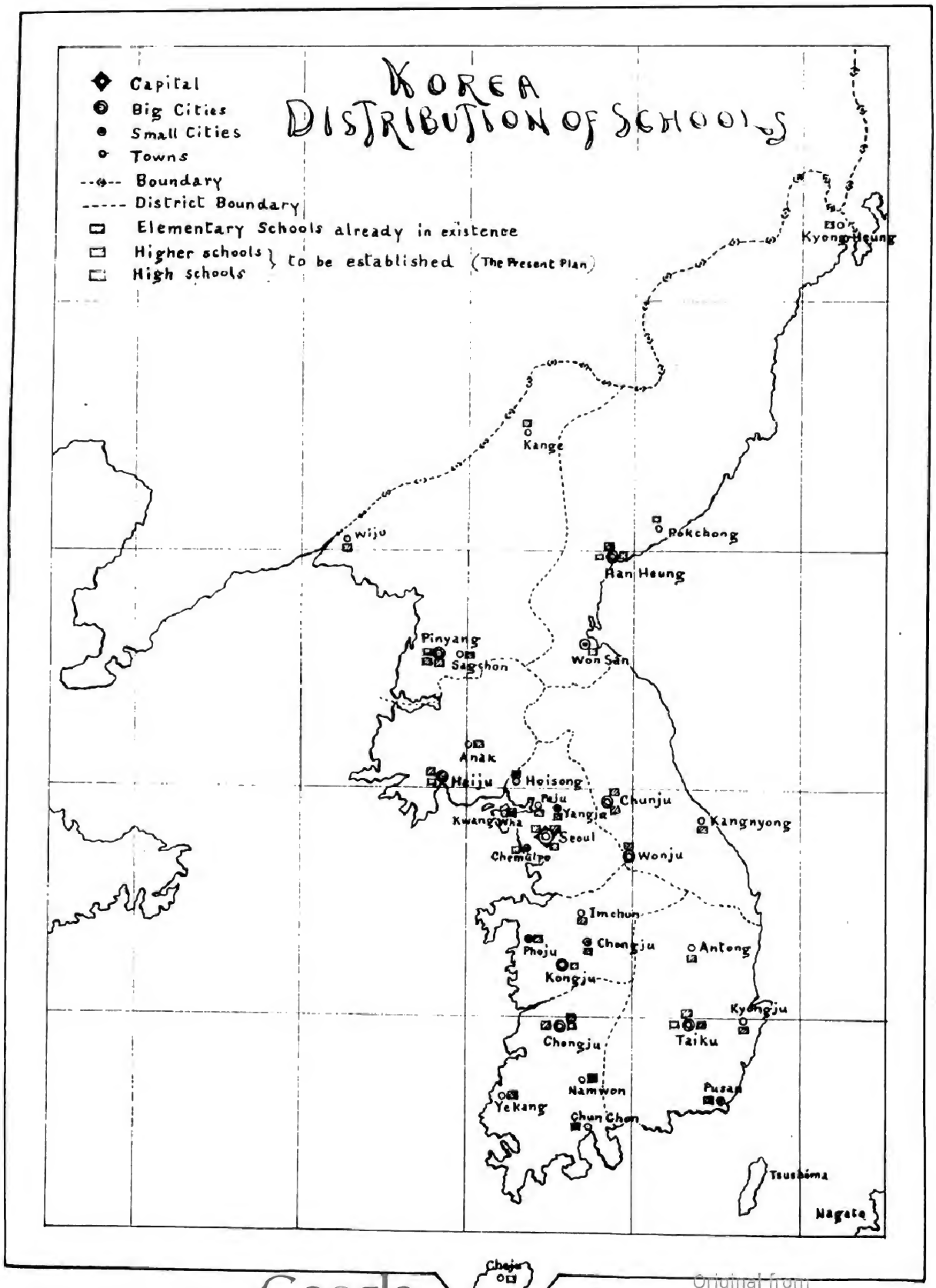
2. [illegible]

[illegible].

[illegible] department of education [illegible]. [illegible] of education [illegible] in all affairs [illegible].[1] [illegible], a [illegible] in Seoul, says, "[illegible] department of education [illegible] three. [illegible] classes [illegible] to do [illegible] ([illegible]). [illegible] evil in the official system of the government, but the evil [illegible] secretaries [illegible] clerks and [illegible] who [illegible] spent in improving [illegible] administration of schools [illegible]". The essential point is to improve the qualification of [illegible] officers. [illegible] (vice-[illegible]), [illegible] secretaries, [illegible] advisory, [illegible] director of [illegible] school affairs, [illegible] architect, [illegible] superintendent of schools (in Seoul), seven superintendents of schools (in seven districts, i.e., [illegible] districts), [illegible]

---

1. [illegible] : [illegible], p. [illegible],



[illegible]

[illegible]

labor.)

five important cities, i.e., one in each city. [illegible] the cities are [illegible] as follows:-

1. [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible]
4. [illegible]
5. [illegible]

In accordance with the natural characteristics of the localities, each special school will have [illegible] departments. According to a careful study of the local conditions in regard to health, civilization, population, production, etc., Ling-Ling special school and [illegible] special school shall respectively have three departments, to-wit: Agricultural, Commercial and Industry. [illegible] and Chen-ju special schools should have respectively three departments, namely, Commercial, Agricultural and Industrial; Chenkiang should have seven departments, namely, Law; Economics; Medicine; Mining; [illegible]; Natural sciences; [illegible], Physics and Chemistry; besides [illegible] department.

The following will show a general plan of the distribution of all schools throughout China.

(According to this plan, the estimated annual expenses of schools shall be [illegible], [illegible]. [illegible] buildings and [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], etc. will be

V. [illegible]

[illegible] in What Localities?

Under [illegible] high schools and normal schools [illegible]. [illegible] schools, [illegible] girls' [illegible], [illegible] girls' [illegible] (or [illegible] Normal Schools), to-wit: thirteen schools [illegible] be established. [illegible] schools should be [illegible] districts, [illegible] in each [illegible] districts, [illegible] one girls' [illegible] school in Seoul.

[illegible] cities[1] in which [illegible] schools [illegible] established, [illegible] as follows:-

		Population.
1. Ping-yang (平壤)		[illegible]
2. Ham-heung (咸興)		- - - -
3. Chun-chun (春川)	over	10,000
4. Taiku (大邱)		[illegible],710
5. Chon-ju (全州)		[illegible]
6. Kong-ju (公州)		[illegible]
7. Seoul (京城)		[illegible],000
8. Haiju (海州)		[illegible]

[illegible] schools [illegible] distributed [illegible]

---

[1] [illegible]

Following diagram:-

[illegible] School.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1st	[illegible] - 8	7 - 8
2nd	[illegible] - 9	[illegible] - 9
3rd	9 - 10	9 - 10
4th	10 - 11	10 - 11
5th	11 - 12	[illegible] - 12
[illegible]	12 - 13	[illegible] - 13

[illegible] School.

1st	13 - 14	13 - 1[illegible]
2nd	14 - 15	14 - 15
3rd	15 - 16	15 - 16
4th	[illegible] - 17	[illegible] - 17
5th	[illegible] - 18	

[illegible] School

1st	[illegible] - 19	[illegible] - 19
2nd	19 - 20	[illegible] - 19
3rd	20 - 21	[illegible] - 20
4th	21 - 22	

[illegible]

[illegible]

1. [illegible]

2. [illegible]

IV. What kind of schools should be established?

The urgent need of German people is to acquire a practical knowledge which makes their existence worthy. [illegible] German people will [illegible]. This will be accomplished by improving the elementary schools so called "[illegible]", and [illegible] establishing well organized high schools [illegible] principles, [illegible], and special schools consisting of such departments as [illegible]:-
1. Agriculture, 2. [illegible], 3. [illegible], 4. Literature, 5. Law, 6. [illegible], 7. [illegible], 8. [illegible], 9. [illegible] sciences, 10. [illegible] and 11. Medicine, in addition to [illegible] Education [illegible]. [illegible] understood [illegible] process [illegible]. [illegible] its first. [illegible].

[illegible] practical [illegible] of [illegible] tendency is to

suggestions should be [illegible], and whether additional [illegible] would have in [illegible] would be accomplished.

There are six different types of bumpers in [illegible], that is land bar, [illegible] bar, [illegible] bar, [illegible] bar, sand-mold bar [illegible] bar [illegible]. Roll bar [illegible] is [illegible] in [illegible] discussion [illegible].

need of such unreasonable expenses [illegible] the two divisions of the Chosen expenses [illegible] country.

Thus far, one may have no doubt of the possibility of securing a sufficient amount of school funds. But if the reduction of final items of the budget of expenses cannot be accepted, my suggestion is to levy a per capita tax. According to the Statesman's Year Book already referred to, the population of Korea is estimated at from 8,[illegible],000 to 13,000,000. Native statistics (1909) gives 5,606,151 inhabitants (3,101,650 males and 2,505,501 females) liable to taxation. Now, if these 5,606,151 inhabitants pay 5¢ per month or in other words 60¢ per annum for the welfare of their fellow countrymen, what will the result be? The total sum of money thus levied amounts to 3,364,[illegible]. (Korean dollars). This sum will be sufficient to support 3,364 such elementary schools as we will see later; i.e., in brief, a school consisting of two or three rooms, which has three teachers (two regular teachers and one interpreter). Still further if this sum will support the maintenance of high schools, of which this study is mainly concerned, a well equipped high school will be supported.

In any of these ways there is possibility of [illegible] and so [illegible]

[illegible] divisions [illegible], [illegible] small [illegible] or more divisions is [illegible] concentration of [illegible] population. [illegible] least 1,[illegible],000 divisions of such small [illegible]. [illegible] further, [illegible] the [illegible] laws, [illegible], [illegible] diphtheria, result an increase [illegible] the revenue [illegible] 4,[illegible],[illegible] a year [illegible]. This revenue [illegible] be secured by the government [illegible] part of it, at least 3,[illegible], [illegible], should be [illegible] the [illegible] of elementary schools and establishing [illegible] minimum [illegible] of children [illegible] special schools.

I will [illegible] some facts [illegible] we can understand [illegible] possibility of [illegible] school funds. The other [illegible] of expenditure, according to [illegible] Lloyd-George's [illegible],[1] [illegible] in 1913: [illegible], 5,107,[illegible] nickel dollars; [illegible], [illegible],741,999; [illegible], [illegible],[illegible]; [illegible] and [illegible], 587,[illegible]; the Imperial [illegible], 1,[illegible],000. The [illegible], however, is [illegible]. For example, the [illegible] nickel dollars, [illegible] a [illegible], is a fixed [illegible], the actual [illegible] 3,[illegible],000 nickel dollars. . . . . "The [illegible] of [illegible], in fact, are quite [illegible]". The reduction of [illegible] expenses of [illegible] government is possible. The [illegible],000 nickel dollars [illegible] "[illegible]" are [illegible]. There will be no

1. The [illegible] Lloyd-George's [illegible], 1913, [illegible].

[illegible].

As [illegible] pointed out [illegible] the total expenditure for educational purposes [illegible] Korean government is only $[illegible],7[illegible] (the Korean [illegible] dollar is about 1/2 the value of the American dollar and generally is called "yen"), while the expenses of the imperial household amount to $1,751,[illegible]. This is "[illegible] disproportionate even in the Orient". [illegible] Emperor's [illegible] could [illegible] as well as $1,7[illegible],000, if the [illegible] amount of every item of expenditure of the imperial household should be entrusted to skillful [illegible] in accordance with the advice of the Japanese advisors. Instead of supporting useless attendants the [illegible], [illegible] support schools. [illegible] reduction of $7[illegible],[illegible] from the imperial [illegible] school [illegible] is [illegible] important reform [illegible] government.

According to [illegible] history of [illegible] civilization,[1] [illegible] annual revenue and expenditure of the Government were not over 7,[illegible], [illegible]. [illegible] of revenue [illegible] amounted to 5,[illegible],000 yen yearly. [illegible] is levied [illegible] divisions of [illegible] fields, [illegible].

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] School	[illegible]
[illegible] School	"
[illegible] School	"
[illegible] School	"
[illegible] School	[illegible]
[illegible] School	[illegible]
[illegible] School	"
Kyushu Industrial School	[illegible]

[illegible], [illegible] School, [illegible] Industrial School [illegible] Kyushu, [illegible] in [illegible] 1907. [illegible] School was [illegible] in [illegible]. [illegible], Japanese [illegible].

Moreover, [illegible] higher [illegible] in [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The [illegible] schools in [illegible] [illegible].

ary schools located throughout the city, with total enrollment for this year (1908) of 858 boys. The course of study adopted in all these schools is composed of reading, composition, arithmetic, geography, history, writing and gymnastics. Teachers are appointed on the ratio of one teacher for every 30 pupils. The monthly salary of a teacher ranges from $17. to $35, silver, according to the term of their service. The annual estimate allowed for these two institutions amounts to $14,416.

There are 24[1] local primary schools stationed in principal centers in the country, each receiving from the Department of Education $30. a month.

While this condition of the primary education is better than nothing, we certainly believe that it can and ought to be improved.

[2](Private schools established by Japanese education societies and individuals in several locatities are as follows:-

1 & 2 Tsurumi, H. Hist. of Korean Civilization, P. 369 & 370 - 71.

Catholic Mission.

The Catholic Mission under the French Fathers maintains an important theological seminary in Seoul, where men are educated for the ministry. The teaching is in Latin, and a number of native priests of the church have been educated there.

Miscellaneous.

The Methodist, Presbyterian, Catholic, and other missions support schools for little girls, where the children are taught Korean and useful things. These are rather homes than schools.

Many military schools in Korea at various times under the charge of foreigners have all passed away and the Koreans have just organized a military school of their own, with no foreign instructors.

A German teacher has just arrived from work in Japan to open a school in Seoul for teaching the German language. He is under contract for three years, with $300., silver, per month also for house rent.

There are ten schools in Seoul under the care of the Department of Education. Of these one is a normal school with 30 students, whose curriculum consists of reading, composition, arithmetic, geography, history, and dictation. The institution has two foreign teachers, one receiving $75. silver, and the other $45. silver, a month. [illegible] are paid -

each; two servants, $4. per month each; and the scholars are furnished with stationery and a midday lunch. The allowance for 1897, $2,000 in silver, and for 1898 it is $2,200. ($1,100. gold).

English School.

The most important of the foreign language schools and the one with the best equipment is the English school. The head master, W. DeFlon Hutchison, assistant master, T. H. Halifax, are good teachers. The school was begun in November, 1894. Uniforms are used. (It teaches such games as foot-ball and other college sports). It is the plan of this school to give the young men an idea of general knowledge, in addition to the use of the English language. The masters desire rather to make manly youths of their boys, hoping that they may be induced to continue their studies, or at least have a desire for knowledge greater than they would have otherwise possessed. The scholars from this school are from the middle classes, which probably accounts for much of the school's success. The expenses of the pupils, exclusive of the teachers' salaries, are $4,250., silver, per annum. The head master receives $300., silver, per month; assistant master, $250.; one native teacher at $25.; one at $20., and three at $15. each. There are 120 scholars enrolled in this school, with average attendance for 1897 of 110.

He has three assistants (native). The first receives $15. per month and the second and the third $10. each. The school has at present four courses, but this number is arbitrary and may depend upon the number of pupils and their progress during the year.

As a rule, the Korean pupils show a special interest in geography and history and very much aptitude for mathematics,-syntax is rather feeble.

French School.

One of the most successful schools in Seoul is the French school under Mr. M. Mertel, although it has only been in fair running order since January 1896. French interpreters are met with at all Government departments and at the homes of many high officials. At the commencement of this school, it only had an enrollment of 17 pupils. The number of pupils has steadily increased, until it now has 100 in attendance, with four assistant teachers, chosen from the first class scholars. The plan of this school is to turn out good interpreters and teachers of the French language, and at the same time to give them a working knowledge of Arithmetic, history, geography, and book-keeping, so that they may be fitted for the posts of clerks and assistants in the Government. The cost of maintenance, in silver, is as follows: One assistant teacher, $20. per month; three assistant teachers, $15. per month

[illegible] of [illegible]. [illegible] pupils, [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible], [illegible] the school. The enrollment is 1[illegible]0, [illegible] daily attendance [illegible] 1[illegible].

Chinese School.

On [illegible] 1st, 1907, the Korean Government engaged a Chinese teacher from Pekin to teach a Chinese school, with the object of turning out good Chinese interpreters and giving them a knowledge of the Chinese literature and classics. The schools has a daily attendance of 35. The age of the pupils varies from 17 to 30, a salary of [illegible]. [illegible] each for the teacher is [illegible]. The cost of maintenance is 100. per annum in addition to the salary. The scholars are given 5 cents per day for lunch. The students are divided into three classes, and school lasts from 9 A.M. to 3 P.M. There is no session on Saturday afternoon or on Sunday.

English School.

This school was established in April, [illegible], and numbers at present [illegible] pupils, pupils receiving 5 cents per day for [illegible] lunch. The foreign teacher receives 1[illegible]0. silver per month, [illegible] 10. extra per month for [illegible].

per annum. The head master receives a salary of [illegible]1,500. and the assistant master receives [illegible]400. per annum (equal in gold to one-half these sums). (There is one C.M.E. School in [illegible].)

Private Japanese School.

The Foreign Education Society of Japan also maintains a school in Seoul, called the "Meijo Gakko". This was organized in April, 1902, "as a token of the sincere sympathy for the lack of a social educational basis in Korea, with the view of giving a thorough elementary course of instruction to Korean youths, and thus aiming to form a true foundation of the undisputed independence of that country. Among the active members of society are Messrs. Oshikawa and Honda, most prominent Christians in Japan, and the teachers in charge of the school are graduates of the Kyoto Doshisha School. It is supported by the voluntary contributions of philanthropists resident in Japan and Korea. It endeavors to teach all popular sciences both in Japanese and Korean". This school has two ordinary courses - higher and lower - of three years each and a special course of one year for the teaching of the Japanese language. There are four teachers who receive only the actual cost of their living. The cost of the maintenance of the school is [illegible]3,000. silver. The school building is a Korean house remodeled, with five class rooms and quar-

America or Europe. In the study of geography I found that the interest was sustained, and the men applied themselves vigorously. The difficulty in the pronunciation of foreign names and the fact that the Chinese books have transliterated the geographical names in such a grotesque manner has been something of an obstacle."

The normal students are housed and fed by the Government at an expense of $5. ($2.50 gold) per month each. The English students are given their midday meal. The head master received $30. ($15.gold) per month.

Government Japanese School.

The Government Japanese Language School (Nichiro Gakko) was organized in 1891 to teach the Japanese language, geography, history, political economy, and "the popular sciences". It has a course of study extending over three years. There have been 11 graduates from the school, which now has an enrollment of 61. Text books, stationery, and the midday lunch are provided by the Government. There is instruction furnished in military gymnastics. The buildings are foreign adaption of Korean houses and have three class rooms, one dining room and one office, having a total of 1,440 square feet of space with a play ground of 10,800 square feet. The school has a Japanese head master, an assistant master (Japanese) and two Korean assistant teachers. The assistant teachers get $300. and $10. silver

[illegible]

[illegible]

ers and four native assistants, with three instructors in the Chinese department. No money is given to any of the pupils of this school except for services rendered. Poor boys are given employment in the mission, printing press or bookkeeping, and they thus learn a useful trade while helping themselves to a general education. The boys wear a uniform, and they have some drill in gymnastics and military tactics. One prominent feature of this school is the debating society, in which the boys have shown a remarkable aptitude for public speaking. The preparatory course extends over three years. Reading, writing and spelling are taught in the first year; geography, arithmetic and composition in the second; and history, algebra, drawing, physiology, and a course in the new testament in the third. This is followed by a regular college course, which is only arranged for, however, through the sophmore year.

Normal School (American).

Seoul has another American school, taught by Rev. T. H. Hulbert, one of the three teachers sent from America in 1897. It is meant to be a normal school for the drilling of native teachers, who may go out and take charge of primary schools for the people. It was the idea of the Government in starting this school to use the teachers prepared in it for establishing a regular system of public schools throughout the country. One of Rev. Hulbert's

was done in the eight months. The Koreans are very quick in acquiring a knowledge of foreign languages.

In 1886, a school was started in Seoul under the charge of three teachers selected by the Department of the Interior at the request of the State Department of the U.S., in accordance with repeated requests from the Korean Government. These gentlemen served in this capacity for varying periods till the school finally closed in 1894.

The present favorable aspect of education in Korea really dates from the Japan-China war.

American Methodist School.

The mission of the American Methodist Church maintains a flourishing school, which was originally started in 1886, under the name of Pai Chai "Hall for Rearing Useful Men", a name conferred upon the school by His Majesty. Under an agreement made with the Korean Government in 1896, a certain number of pupils were placed in this school by the Government upon a compensation of $1.00 silver(50 cents gold) per month. The Government further pays for a native teacher for every 50 scholars. The course of study, discipline, etc., is entirely in the hands of the mission. Attendance at chapel and at Sunday service is compulsory. From an attendance of 30 in 1895, the school has now 103 pupils, and 176 were in attendance at the close of last year's term - June 1897. The school has two Korean teach-

Educational Institutions and Methods in Korea.[1]

The education of Korean children is usually carried on at home. Several families may unite and employ a teacher, who will instruct the sons in the use of the Chinese character and in the principles of the Chinese classics. Well-to-do fathers usually provide their boys with a private tutor. Girls are not usually taught to read. The native characters of writing called "ann o-gul" or alphabet consisting of one hundred and fifty-four sounds, began to spread among common people about five hundred years since.

[2](The schools are to be of three kinds - Government, Public and Private. Government schools will be supported by the royal general treasury, and public schools by the magistracy or prefecture. Private schools may be aided by the local or royal treasury. The order says, "Children shall be taught in order that the people may be educated, that a general knowledge may be diffused, and that men of ability may be raised up to fill the various professions." Such was the royal order of September 10,1895, providing regulations for the establishment of primary school in Korea.)

In 1883, an English school was started in Seoul, under the care of an Englishman, H. T. Halifax. The chief work

1.Consular Report [illegible]

2. [illegible]

following list of expenditures:-[1]

Imperial privy purse	$1,1[illegible]
Imperial "Sheriffs"	18[illegible],641
Palace construction	3[illegible],000
Palace guard	17[illegible],256
Special Palace guard	1,[illegible]
Total	1,751,634
School expenditure	27,718
Public works	434
"Suppressing Foreigners"	5[illegible]
Total	[illegible],642

1. Kenman W. [illegible]: A Democrate [illegible], [illegible] Vol. 1

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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1. [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible]

volving civil rights are decided by the courts.

The women, married and unmarried, are kept in great seclusion.

Marriage is a matter of negotiation between the parents and friends of the parents, and is often concluded in childhood. Unmarried persons of the male sex can be distinguished by the method of wearing their hair hanging down in cues. (The cues worn by adults are objects for scandal. This causes the vices of early-marriage.)

Smoking is a universal habit to which both sexes are addicted.

There are many industries here which might by means of cheap labor be successfully promoted. There are mines to be developed. In the north, there should be a market of timber near at hand.

Agriculture and cattle and sheep raising could be stimulated so as to produce a surplus for exportation, but there are difficulties to contend with; the extremes of heat and cold are great, there are no roads or means of transportation, and the policy of exclusion still has strong adherents. Korea, however, will soon require mining machinery, agricultural implements, hardware, cotton and woolen goods, coal oil, and many products and manufactures which she demands.

grade of skill unlisted.

The people seem to be a hardy, vigorous, well-formed race, of medium stature; and while the yellow skin, almond-shaped eyes, and black hair of the Mongolian race prevails, men with light hair and beard and blue eyes are sometimes seen.

The wages paid to the laboring classes approximate 15 cents per day and to the artisans 25 cents per day.

Slavery is said to exist in a modified form, and is even sometimes voluntary, as thus the poor man escapes extortion and oppression. The artisans and many classes of laborers, however, belong to powerful organizations or guilds, by which means they maintain a degree of independence and enforce their rights.[1] (The Koreans are much prized as laborers in Japan, and a considerable number of them are being taken there to work in the coal mines, at which work they are superior to the Japanese in many respects. It has been found that in work upon the Seoul-Chemulpo-Railroad, now being constructed by Americans, the Koreans are superior to the Chinese as laborers upon earth works, and the engineers in charge think that they were quite as good as the laborers they had been accustomed to in America.)

Crime is severely punished and questioned un-

1. Consul [illegible] Report, [illegible], p.337.

perous condition prospectively.

The German mines at Mins ng are still in the period of exploitation.

During the year 1900, concessions were granted to the Japanese for the Chicsan mines, and to the French for mines yet to be located. No work has yet been done in connection with mines covered by concession granted to a Russian subject)[1].

In the northern district wheat, barley, rye, cattle, ginseng -which is a Government monopoly- medical herbs, dried fish, honey, tiger and leopard skins, furs, and hides are produced. The products of the central and southern districts are rice, silk, cotton, hemp, tobacco, wheat, corn, barley, millet, dye-woods, fruits, vegetables, cattle, and hides.

Among the manufactures are silk, cotton, paper, mats, fans, linen cloths, iron and stone ware, pottery, hats, shoes, screens, combs, pipes, brushes, tiles for roofing, carved kinds of furniture, mechanical and agricultural implements, etc. Some articles exhibit a degree of excellence, but the majority are rude and primitive. Cloths are woven in hand-looms, and pottery is made by the use of the wheel. Specimens of old bronze and porcelain are occasionally found, showing that in the past a higher de-

1. Consular Report of the U.S., Vol. 55, 1901, P. 470.

The country is well watered and fairly wooded, and the Government exercises much care in maintaining the forests. . Many wild animals abound in the mountains, such as tigers, leopards, bears, wild boars, etc.; and pheasants, water-fowl, and other game birds are abundant. Of the domestic animals, the bulls and cows compare favorably with those of America, they are well bred and are used as beasts of burden. (The horses are entirely small and inferior); the swine are poor and ill-favored. Goats and sheep are rarely, if ever, seen.

There are apricots, nectarines, peaches, plums, apples, pears, and several kinds of berries. These fruits, however, perhaps for the want of cultivation and selection, are far inferior to those grown in the United States. The variety of vegetables is limited, and the quality is poor, even the potato is unknown. In spite of the severe restrictions, no inconsiderable amount of gold dust is extracted each year, and mines of gold, silver, copper, lead, and iron are said to exist in all parts of the country. (In the Consular Report of the United States, Vol.86, we find the following statement:-

Korea seems likely to become an important field for gold mining.

The American mines at Unsan are working successfully.

The English mines at Hunsan are said to be in a pros-

The road[illegible] are [illegible], [illegible] varieties [illegible] carts, [illegible] in some places [illegible]. [illegible] in sedan-chairs. [illegible] scarce and inconvenient, [illegible].

According to official [illegible] 1,5[illegible], [illegible] enrolled militia in the country, but they are unaccustomed to drill [illegible] arms.[1] ([illegible] 1, [illegible], two [illegible] regiments) and two cavalry regiments. The [illegible] trained soldiers number only [illegible].)

The kingdom is divided into [illegible] departments, viz:- [illegible], to the [illegible] departments, [illegible] some [illegible] part [illegible]-do; [illegible]-do; [illegible]-do; [illegible]-do, [illegible] department is [illegible] capital, [illegible] part of [illegible], Chung-chong-do; [illegible]-do, [illegible]-san-do, which contains [illegible].

[illegible] 1 [illegible]. [illegible] portions are [illegible].

[illegible] are divided into parties and [illegible] is encouraged, and [illegible] to secure the offices, which [illegible] to [illegible] classes.

Certain special privileges attach to officials, such as [illegible] dress.

The Chinese method of examinations for official promotion prevailed for years. The examinations of applicants took place at stated periods, when [illegible], at which time were [illegible] classes, were conferred upon successful candidates. The holders of these diplomas were eligible to corresponding official [illegible]. This system is [illegible] of [illegible] in practice, and a new method will be adopted in the near future.

There are numerous private schools, nearly all of which teach [illegible] the German language. In this language there are [illegible] books, but the learning of the country is [illegible], and the higher classes are well versed in [illegible] literature.

The bills of lading are [illegible] government, and are [illegible] registered in local offices, [illegible] regards [illegible], which [illegible] filed (p. 68) [illegible] in [illegible] of [illegible].

CHINA:- Its People, Trade, and Industries.

"The population is estimated at 11,000,000, and the number of houses at 1,700,000.

"The Government is an absolute monarchy, all power vesting in the sovereign."[1] He had three prime ministers, or advisors, who held their offices for life. There were also six heads of departments, and these with three ministers constituted the council of State. They are required to report the result of their work each day to the King in person. There is at present one prime minister. There are also seven ministers of departments, and these with one minister constitute the council of State. The departments are as follows:- Foreign, Interior, Finance, Army, Justice, Education, and Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry.

Important officials are invariably appointed from the higher classes, the common people taking little part in public affairs.

The nobility seems to have a family distinction, but their rank depends upon the grade of the highest official position which they have occupied, and attaches to them for life. For this reason officials are frequently changed.

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[1] Consular report [illegible] .N., [illegible].10, [illegible], [illegible].13.

[illegible] elevated; while [illegible] contribution of the lower schools, the colleges themselves could [illegible] advance". Without pursuing the [illegible] of development of schools in civilized countries, Karen will never come to understand the value of education. The distribution of elementary education is now [illegible] at 1 percent, but still more important is to establish and [illegible] secondary and collegiate education.

Let us study the Korean conditions and then we must make plans for the organization of secondary schools.

spite of careful study in the secondary education in Europe and America. Moreover, my plan is distinct from Dr. Butler's. Dr. Butler[1] says, "The secondary school is the most small of existing educational institutions. It antedates the university by several centuries, and by the side the primary or elementary school, springing as it does from needs and ideas that are comparatively modern, seems but a creature of yesterday". "The true way", says the Rev. L. C. Sealy[2], "to improve a low grade is to establish the higher institutions of learning. Colleges and universities are the cause rather than the effect of our (American) system of graded schools.. Says Milton: 'The university created gentlemen, and it was not created by them'. Every country has had a similar experience. The universities of Germany have proved so that the double system of secondary instruction for which Germany is today so famous. So the influence of the Academy and Sorbonne of Paris is felt in all the Lycées and grammar schools of France. And who can estimate the powers of Yale, and Harvard, and our (American) other colleges, have exerted upon our (American) primary and secondary instruction? Colleges send forth teachers better qualified for their profession, and through

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1. Butler, N. M. The Education of the Secondary School, The Atlantic Mon., P. 171.

2. Sealy, L. C. Ideal of a College, The Ohio Teacher: [illegible]

I Introduction.

The national conditions of Korea are distinct from those of other civilized nations in many respects. The difficulty of organizing a good school system of the secondary grade is a parent. However, it seems to me that it is possible to improve the present school system and organize a system of the secondary grade. Moreover, there is an urgent need of organizing a normal school system. Not often, the troubles heard in her neighboring nations were caused by their professional normal schools! Only by means of education, we can relieve her from the present condition and guard her against her future misery.

Mr. Hoda, the ex-vice-minister of the Department of Education of Japan, said that Japan will spend a part of the required fund for the introduction of elementary compulsory education throughout Korea, if she could obtain such independency. But the plan was in vain, because the negotiation held at Portsmouth between Russia and Japan, 1905, was unknown to the Japanese. Her intention is to oversee the Korean, to distribute her in a mind and educational work.

Under the present conditions of Korea, a serious question [illegible]

A Plan for a Curriculum
of Secondary Schools in Korea

A Thesis
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By
Kasushi Ando
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